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The first is a guard composed of Manchous, Mogul Tartars and Chinese, amounting to 315,200. The second is called the Army of the Conquering Banner, and comprises 266,000 Manchous and Mogul Tartars. The third is the Army of the Green Banner, formed of Chinese alone, and amounting to 666,300. The fourth is the Army of Thibet and Turkistan, numbering only 28,000. The total number is 1,275,500, subdivided, like those of Europe, into corps, divisions, regiments, battalions and squadrons.

We know not how much credit is due to this account, but if it merely approximates to the truth, it proves the Chinese far less devoted to war than nations reputedly Christian. Christendom, with a population one third less than that of China, keeps nearly *four millions* of soldiers under arms even in peace; *a proportion FIVE TIMES as great as among those pagans!*

SACRIFICES NECESSARY IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE. It is utterly in vain to expect the cause of peace, or any other good cause to succeed without a sacrifice. There was never any great good done without a sacrifice. Man was not redeemed without an infinite sacrifice. Christianity was not propagated without a great sacrifice of the lives of many martyrs; and when the church had taken the sword and thereby let in a legion of abominations into its bosom, it was not begun to be reformed without the sacrifice of more martyrs; and the reformation never will be carried on to that perfection which will take place in the millenium without a great sacrifice,—perhaps of life, but certainly of property, popularity, and a thousand other things, which even Christians find it hard to give up.

DEFERRED NOTICES.

DR. CHANNING'S LECTURE ON WAR. This eloquent discourse was originally prepared as one of the seven lectures delivered, at the request of our Society, in this city more than a year ago. It was our strong desire at the time, to publish the whole series; and they would have made a very valuable contribution to the growing literature of peace; but the state of our funds forbade the execution of that as of many other plans which we deem very important to our cause. We were highly gratified to find one of our booksellers issuing it during the war-breeze from Maine; and we thank the gifted author not only for the original lecture, but for the bold and pertinent preface, of nine pages, touching our border difficulties. We designed to lay it under large contribution for our present number.

MALCOM'S TRAVELS. This able and interesting work we have room barely to notice as furnishing, like Medhurst's China, and many similar publications of the day, not a few incidental illustrations of our cause. From these, and some other works, we shall give valuable extracts or summaries as soon as our limits will allow.

CHRISTIAN REVIEW. The interest taken by many of our Baptist brethren in the cause of peace is well known; and this periodical of theirs, so rich in matter, and so beautiful in style, we are glad to recognize as an incidental co-worker. More than a year ago, we marked nearly an entire article, of great pith and power, to be transferred from its pages to our own; but the printer has never found room for it. Meanwhile several of our religious papers copied it entire to meet the outburst of the war-spirit last winter; and we hope ere-long to atone for our own neglect by stereotyping it for one of our tracts. It is understood to have come from the pen of Mr. Malcom.

PERIODICALS ON PEACE. The public mind is obviously waking to this subject. The alarming events of the past year have in this respect exerted a good influence, and called forth, in the newspapers and periodicals of the day, articles far too numerous for us to notice; but we cannot refrain from a special reference to a long series of bold, eloquent and strongly argued pieces in a secular paper published at Portsmouth, N. H. Some of them have been copied into several papers; and they deserve, like many others we could mention, a place on our own pages.

PHILADELPHIA PEACE SOCIETY. A society under this name was organized in Philadelphia near the commencement of the current year; but the interesting account of its formation, communicated in a letter from the Secretary, did not reach us in season for our last volume, and the first number of this was too crowded with indispensable matter to admit the document. Nor can we even now give it entire; but we chronicle the formation of the Society as highly auspicious to the cause of peace. Such a Society there should be, large, vigorous and successful, in the city which claims William Penn for its founder and its glory.

The preamble avows the belief, "that the taking of human life, and all arrangements which contemplate the taking of human life, are contrary to the spirit of the holy religion which we profess; that the passions which lead to war, and without which it cannot be maintained, are in direct opposition to those virtues which Christianity enjoins, and condemned by the precepts and practice of our Saviour, and all his professed followers for the first two centuries," &c. The second article of the constitution declares "the object to be to advance these principles" by all proper means of moral suasion, and pledges the members "to oppose the sacrifice of human life by any earthly power in any case whatever." President, SAMUEL J. LEVICK; Recording Secretary, THOMAS S. CAVENDER. Its meetings are monthly; and we shall be glad to hear often from it.

LONDON CORRESPONDENT. *Non-government.*—Wishing to avoid all interference with the non-resistance movement, we have studiously refrained even from giving the views incidentally expressed by our most valued correspondents on the subject. Still we think it well to keep the public apprized, that the great body of strong peace-men stand aloof from that enterprise as entirely distinct from our own, if not unworthy of their support. Few even of the Quakers seem to regard it with favor; and J. J. Gurney, on giving our President last winter \$100 towards publishing the forthcoming Essays on a Congress of Nations, said, “if we had any thing to do with the Non-resistants, he should have nothing to do with us.” The following brief extracts from a letter addressed a few months ago to our President by one of the Secretaries of the London Peace Society, an advocate for the strongest principles of peace, will show the views of that Society concerning this new movement:

“The new Society, sprung up among you, apparently wishes to claim some affinity with the Abolitionists, and also with the American Peace Society. So far as I understand its constitution, and the tendency of its principles, I should say, in the language of Gamaliel, ‘Refrain from these men, and let them alone. If this counsel, or this work, be of men, it will come to nought; but, if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it.’ I know I am liable to err; and I will readily renounce the views I have upon this subject when I am solidly convinced they are wrong. I have no great fear that the Society can make much progress, if its opponents do not by injudicious opposition make it popular. * * * * *

“Would not the system of the Non-resistants level all society, and even overturn their own constitution? Would not all family discipline be crippled or destroyed? Would not all human authority in the whole family of man be at an end, and every one left to do that which was right in his own eyes? If human governments, whatever their form, are sinful, must not such a sentiment sweep away at once all courts of law, civil and ecclesiastical, parochial, provincial and national? Does it not disorganize all society, and throw us all back into a state of nature, and make the whole human race a rope of sand?”

WANT OF MORE ROOM. We never have put to press a number of our work without being obliged to omit several articles important in our view to be inserted at the time; and, were it semi-monthly, we should still be unable to publish all the matter that is constantly accumulating on a subject so vast. We hope this will be a sufficient apology for the omission or delay of articles which ought to come at once before the public.

HON. B. F. BUTLER'S ADDRESS AT WEST POINT. Mr. Butler's character as a professed Christian, and his standing as a politician, would seem to demand some special notice of this pamphlet; and such a notice we shall be glad to give it whenever our limits will allow. It is less offensive to the strictest friends of peace than could have been expected from the place and occasion. It deals in no slang, no abuse of peace-men. Its whole tone is candid, courteous and elevated. Still we deprecate its influence, and think that many of its sentiments call for Christian animadversion.

Agencies. We have no room for an account of these, and can merely say that they are prosecuted by our Secretary and General Agent with unabated zeal and success. The field is ripe for the harvest; and we need only the means of sending forth laborers, to reap an abundant harvest.

☞ The *Advocate*, though issued for a time only once in two months with the hope of having it date its future volumes from the first of January instead of June, is still regarded as permanently a *monthly* periodical. Twelve numbers will be sent to every subscriber; and we suppose it can make little, if any difference, whether he receives them all in twelve or eighteen months.

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